ALMOST THE SAME AS A MAN. The interesting Ways of a Gorba that lives in Berlin.

LONDON May 26, 1877.

A distinguished p sonage, whose arrival here on a viet is awaited with considerable curies by Mr. Darwin's with great enemies, is just now receiving friends able calls from his large circle of innus in Berlin. He is called Pongo, fix is the most interesting result of a is the most interesting result of a Prussian scientific expedition into the

interior of Africa. An account of his habits is furnished by a correspondent in the Prussian capiital, who is on terms of great intimacy with him: "Pongo is now," the writer believes, "nearly three years old, and he is about three feet high; his skin is cov-ered with soft, silky hair, mixed with gray, and reddish on the head. He has a powerful form, muscular arms, smooth, polished black face, with well-shaped ears, and a large, sharp and malicious eye, which gives him a strikingly human appearance. When one has the pleasure, as I had this week, of spending a morn-ing with him in his apartment, he strikes you-after having got over the slight feeling of disappointment which is produced by the absence of any bridge to his nose—as being singularly like a very amusing, playful, and good-natured negro boy, rather awkward in some of his gestures, and, in his mode of progression, sometimes distinctly ape-like. As he sits, looking solemnly round him, he appears to be thinking of what the next oke shall be, until presently something in your gestures or voice pleases him, and then suddenly he claps his hands together and nods with an air of great

delight.
"He is very sociable, and distinguishes young from old and male from female visitors. He is exceedingly attached to the society of children of two or three years old, plays about with them as though recognizing them as playfellows of his own age, chases them round the cage, allows them to pull him about, drag him by the legs and roll him over and over, swings with them on the tra-peze, kisses them if they allow him, and permits them to take every kind of liberty without making any unfair use of his superior strength. With older children he seems to understand that he may be more rough, and, when he is racing about with them, he slyly upsets a chair, and takes the opportunity of giving them friendly boxes on the ear. When ladies visit him in his large cage, which is suitably furnished with sofas, chairs and table, trapeze, and all kinds of gymnastic appliances, they have nothing to fear, except from his somewhat importunate amiabilty. He is particularly delighted if they take him up in their arms; he embraces them and leans his head against their shoulders with a grateful and gratified air; he is by no means willing to be set down again. "The Berlin Aquarium, in which he

now holds court, is rich in varieties of the larger monkeys, and when he goes into the monkeys cage he rules there supreme. Even the chimpanzee, who resembles very much in his clever human reverse and additional to the monkeys cage he rules there is order to share the benefits of civilization.

It seems as natural now for a barn-smaller to make it and the monkeys and the monkeys are also it may be a selected and the monkeys are shall be made as a natural now for a barn-smaller to make it may be a selected and the monkeys and when he goes in order to share the benefits of civilization. ways an old favorite of London at the Zoological Gardens, treats him as distinctly his superior. The gorilla, however, appears to recognize the chimpanzee as nearly his equal, chooses him almost exclusively for his playmate, and bestows friendly but rather rough caresses on him. He is fond of getting hold of the chimpanzee, keeping him down and roll-ing him over on the ground. Sometimes the monkey manages to slip from under him, and then Pongo sprawls awkwardly ral state; and those orioles which build on the floor on both hands, and looks up with an expression of accepted defeat. He walks on the soles of his feet, leaning at the same time on the outside of his hands, but he turns out his toes far more than the chimpanzee, and he carries his head more grandly erect, this seeming to be the mark of high social standing. When in high spirits he has a way of showing the tip of his red tongue, which makes his black face look all the more ing a book upon natural history, wished "His mode of life is as human as are

all his ways. He sleeps on a matress rolled in a rug, and at about 8 o'clock in the morning he rises in his bed, sits up, yawns, scratches himself, and remains in sleepy, listless condition till he has taken his milk, which he drinks out of a tumbler. He is now wide awake, and of the houses in Paris. looks about the room for something to play with, and perhaps, if he is allowed, to destroy; for he is as mischievous as any child or as any monkey. Then he looks out of the window, claps his hands, and for want of some more suitable companionship, begins to play with his keeper. This man must be continually in attendance on him; he does not allow himself to be left alone for a single mo-ment. If he finds himself alone, he utters the shrillest cries until he regains the society of man. At 9 o'clock the gorilla is tubbed, an operation in which he takes the greatest delight, expressing his approval in bass notes, which, perhaps, it will be impolite to call grunting.
"He takes his meals at the usual Ger-

man hours; for breakfast he has sausages, preserved meat, cheese and the favorite white Berlin beer. It is extremely funny to see him try to hold the glass with his fat, short fingers, while he is assisting himself with his feet. He is fond of fruit, which he eats with the most gentlemanly deliberation, carefully removing the stone when eating cherries or other fruit of the kind. At 1 o'clock the keeper's wife brings him his lunch, and he seems to possess so punctual an internal monitor of the time that this should be brought that he is always extremely impatient if it is not there to the minute, and always goes down to the passage to look for it when he hears the bell ring. He begins by looking into the glasses, and tries to steal something out of them, whereupon he usually has his ears boxed, and then the meal begins, consisting of gravy, soup, rice or vegeta-bles boiled with meat, &c. Sometimes it finishes up by a most welcome slice of roast chicken; this is his great treat.

"After his meal he wants a siesta, like all other inhabitants of tropical climates. After a sleep of about an hour or an hour and a half he is ready for more play. In the afternoon he has some fruits, and in the evening tea or milk, and bread and butter. He goes to bed at 9 o'clock, lying down on his mattress to be wrapped up in the woolen blanket. He always insists, however, on his keeper sitting by him till he is asleep, which soon comes to him. He prefers, however, being allowed to sleep with the keeper, and then he puts his arm round his keeper's neck and leans his head against him. He sleeps uninterruptedly all night. In this way of life he has lived and thriven, until he has increased in weight some thirty-seven pounds. short time ago he fell ill with bronchitis. He was a very restless and impatient invalid, and seemed utterly wretched and far from amiable in temper. Many doctors assembled round him every day. He was treated with quinine and Ems water, and a uniform, moist temperature was kept up in the room. Now, however, he has completely recovered. Great anxiety was manifested by the people of Berlin during his illness, and more than a hundred cards a day were left upon him.

state of caprice and enjoyment. He is being so large, for the benefit of the very much attached to his keeper, and many friends unable to gain admission, has a great respect for Dr. Hermes, the the ceremony will be repeated." doctor of the aquarium, whom he treats always with marked consideration, and fellow is a great favorite here in England. fellows. I know nothing more human Grant-He's a (puff) wonderful than to see him having an elaborate romp with this boy, running round the table after him, skipping along the shelves, hiding himself under the table, upsetting chairs, and ultimately allowing himself (gladstone. The conversation changes,

going through all his performances of walking up a ladder, aliding down the sides of it, and tumbling over head-and-heels, lying on the floor and rapping with delight, ultimately jumping into the trapeze alongside of his playfellow, putting his arms round his neck, and sitting there with his cap on his head and a pipe in his mouth, swing-ing backward and forward in amicable enjoyment with the son of his doctor."-Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

How Birds Improve in Nest-Building. You often will meet with the statement in books about birds and birds'-nests, that each species goes on, year after year and generation after generation, building its nest in precisely the way which has always been followed by its ancestors. It is said that birds build their nests entireby instinct, and that no improvement ever takes place, but that each bird selects a place for its nest, and gathers the materials, and goes through the process of building in exactly the way which has been followed for thousands of generations. It is also stated that young birds know how to do all this without any instruction, and make their first nest as skilfully as those old birds which have had experience, and have raised several broods of young. These statements are made so often by writers upon natural history, that it would seem as if there must be a good reason for them, and yet not one of them is true. Birds do not always go on building their nests in simlar places to those in which their ancestors built, but whenever better places are offered them, they soon learn to take advantage of them; neither do they stick to the same material for one generation after another, but whenever more suitable material is placed within their reach, they often learn how to use it, so that

true that they never improve the shape of their nests, nor that the young birds are as skilful architects as the old. You all know that only a few hundred years ago there was not a barn or a chimney within the United States, unless, perhaps, those singular cliff-dwelling people in New Mexico and Arizona, of whom we know so little, had barns and chimneys. At any rate, we know that on the east side of the Mississippi, at the time when the white men discovered and settled the country, there were no people who knew anything of architecture .-The barn and chimney swallows were to be found here then as they are to-day, but of course they were compelled to build their nests in hollow trees and caves, or any other suitable places which they were able to find. As soon as white men spread over the country and erected buildings, these birds, which had never before seen a barn or a chimney, soon discovered that these places are much more warm and dry than rotten trees and damp caves, as well as better protected from storms; and it probably did not take many years for the swallows to discover that snakes and birds and beasts of prey did not dare to approach such places. These wise birds, then, improved upon the habits of their ancestors, and

swallow to make its nest in a barn, as for a cat-bird to build in a bush or a tree: but it is plain that this has not always been the case, and that these birds have been wise enough to change their mode

of life. It is very certain that a few hundred years ago orioles could have known nothing about string or carpet-ravelings, and must have confined themselves to such stringy fibres as can be found in a natustill make use of grass, flax, the fibres of silk-weed, and other things which they are able to find: but of course a much stronger and more durable nest can be woven from stro. thread and string, and the birds have not been slow to discover this and to act accordingly.

A few years ago Pouchet, a French ing a book upon natural history, wished to have an engraving made of the nest of the common European house-martin. The nests in his collection were nearly fifty years old, and, thinking that the artist would be able to make a much better picture from a new and perfect nest than from an old one, he employed a man to collect a number from the walls

Upon comparing these with the old nests in his collection, Pouchet found that there had been a very great improvement in the architecture of these birds within the last fifty years. He says that the old nests are globular, or forming a segment of a sphere with a very small rounded opening, just large enough to allow the passage of the birds inhabiting it; and the accounts of all the ancient writers agree in describing this as the form of the nest in their day. The new nest is in the form of the quarter of a hollow semi-oval, this giving three flat surfaces for attachment instead of one, and affording much more room on the floor of the nest. The opening is no longer a round hole, but a long transverse slit, between the upper edge of the nest and the wall of the building to which it is attached, thus allowing the young to put their heads out and enjoy the fresh air, without interfering with the entrance and exit of the parents. M. Pouchet says that, besides the advantages of more room inside the nest, increased facilities for access and greater strength, it is also more secure from the invasion of enemies, and better protected from the entrance of cold rain, and is thus a decided improvement upon the old form.

Many of the naturalists who have studied the habits of birds with the greatest care have satisfied themselves that young birds are not as skilful as the old. Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago Lerory, a French naturalist who spent his life in studying the habits of the wild animals of Europe, published a book, which has lately been translated into English, on the "Intelligence and Perfectibility of Animals." In this book ne says that it is impossible that a constant and attentive observer should fail to remark that the nests of young birds are almost invariably ill-made and badly situated. He also shows that the best and most complicated nests are made by those species of birds whose young remain a long time in the nest, and thus have more opportunity to see how it is made. Wilson, the ornithologist, who spent his life in studying the habits of our birds, reached the same conclusionthat there is a very perceptible inferiority in the nests of young birds.—Prof. W. K. Brooks, St. Nicholas for August.

"It is not loud praying," says an Arkansas circuit rider, with the Lord, so much as giving four full quarts to the gallon." - "Suspicion," said a Parisian philos-opher, "is a sentiment which incites us

to search for something which we do not wish to find." - An old Sanskrit sage wisely said "Your next neighbor is your natural enemy; but the next one is your natural friend, because he is the enemy of your

- A London paper prints the follow-notice: "The attendance at the wedding "He may be seen now in the highest of Mr. Smart and Miss Jones yesterday

- Cladstone-Dr. Grant, your Longwhose boy is one of his favorite play- I suppose you know him very well. Dr.

The Compost Heap. In the first place let us have a clear understanding of what a compost is. The word literally signifies "a putting togeth-er," and no word could better express the the Ex-Governor talked very freely. In

idea. A compost is a compounding of regard to the Electoral Commission he such elements of plant food as will best said that he had never had any real conserve to render land fertile. A good cook brings his food on to the table so com- where there was so much at stake by a ounded with fat and lean, so seasoned with salt and pepper, and so prepared for said, involved not only the Presidency easy assimilation that the very smell stimulates the appetite and the stomach | Federal Administration, together with finds no trouble in its digestion. What all the schemes, plans and jobs connected the cook does for the food of man the farmer should do for the food of his plants. Compost such elements of nutrition as will best nourish vegetation, and let them lie together and cook during the warm weather, as they will by the heat generated internally by oxidation, favored by the genial condition of the air. The compost heap may be likened to a loaf of bread, in which a little leaven has leavened the whole lump, converting by a chemical process unpalatable dough into sweet

The simplest form of vegetation reperfect development. Hence a compost properly prepared is the true idea of plant food. It is nonsense to suppose that because the potato is a potash plant it can live on potash alone. All plants and animals must die unless furnished with food compounded of a dozen or more elements. Not that every fertilizer must be such a compound, for many, generally most, of the elements of plant food abound in the soil and air, and it may only be necessary to supply those that are lacking in order to render a soil fertile. This leads us to inquire of what the compost beaps should be made. The answer to this question must depend somewhat on the condition of the soil their nests are much better than those and the nature of the crop to which it is built by their ancestors; neither is it applied. If the soil is naturally full of vegetable matter and inclined to be cold, it would be folly to make muck the basis of the compost heap. Sand or sandy loam would be much preferable. On the other hand, if the compost is to be compost is to be used for a nitrogenous crop, cabbages for instance, ammonia in some form should be a prominent component part. In general it may be said that phosphate of lime, ammonia and frauds in New York; it has been the potash are the constituents most likely supply them. Among these we may mention chloride of sodium, (common salt) and sulphuric acid, which can most economically be applied in the form of sulphate of lime, (plaster.) - All the in-organic elements of vegetation may be found in ashes. We therefore put upon our compost all the ashes, leached or unleached, upon which we can lay our

hands. These constituents of the compost placed in juxtaposition and being mixed and covered with some absorbent, such as muck, earth, or leaf mould, heat up by chemical action, are decomposed and reomposed-in other words are cooked forming new compounds which are readily assimilated by plants. The muck and leaf mould are also hastened in their lecomposition by the influences of the decomposing mass, the whole forms a ood which plants devour greedily.

But 'where shall we get the phosphate of lime, the ammonia, and other constituents of the compost heap?' is the next very proper question of the farmer.-Bones are the great resource for the phosphate of lime. These are lying around every slaughter house, every tanyard and almost every farm in the country, dried slowly decaying. Let them be gathered and broken up by a sledge hammer if there is no mill convenient for grinding them, or they be put into large hogsheads with alternate layers of wood ashes and kept constantly moist for a few months during warm weather, when they will be found sufficiently softened to be cut with a sharp spade. In this condition put into a fermenting compost they will fur-ther disintegrate and add greatly to the value of the pile.

The next constituent of the compost

heap is ammonia, and this may be found in barnyard manure, night soil, dead leaves, and dead animals of all kinds. the refuse of the tannery, the wooden or paper mill, the slaughter house, the cesspool, and divers other places too numerous to be mentioned. Precious as ammonia is, there is probably no substance which is more wasted. It is going off to the sea in our sewers by thousands of tons each day. The rivers which pass our manufacturing establishments and dense villages are full of it, so much so as to be sources of miasma during the warm and dry months. There is no lack of ammonia, if farmers will only keep a rigilant eye for it. In fact, they may hut their eyes and their noses will tell where ammonia abounds. Ten chances to one they can smell it ascending from their horse-stables, barn-yards, privies, and cesspools, to be wafted over others lands, upon which it will descend with the dews and rains. Our advice to farmers is to look sharp for ammonia on their own places first, and when they have exhausted this resource go to the village, where night soil will be given them for the hauling, or to the woollen factory, where waste shoddy, or to the paper mill, where the waste sizing can be had; both these articles abounding with ammonia, and both well calculated to heat up the compost heap and set the whole in fermentation. Living near a village, as we do, our great resource for ammonia is ter. Dead animals is another great resource; and it is wonderful what an he has a golgotha where they may be

buried. There is no trouble in finding ammonia if we only search for it. Potash is not so easily found. When we could buy good ashes for ten cents a ushel these furnished an abundant supply, but now they are scarce at twice and thrice the price. Wherever unleached ashes can be obtained for twenty-five cents per bushel, and the leached at half this sum, the farmer can put no better material in his compost. If placed, however, in direct contact with ammoniacal compounds their tendency is to set the ammonia free, and it must be absorbed by soil or some other covering of the compost or there is great waste. In the present dearth of wood ashes Providence has furnished another resource for potash in the mines of Germany .- Alexander Hyde, in N. Y. Times.

Woman's faith is always beautiful, and her belief that she can get a No. 3 shoe on a No. 7 foot is actually sublime. - He was a solemn-looking traveler, and he walked through the depot singing "heaven is my home," when one of the boys called out: "Then you are going the wrong way, stranger. That is the train to New York."

- Meeting a negro on the road, with crape on his hat, a traveller said: "You have lost some of your friends I see."
"Yes, Massa." "Was it a near or distant relative?" "Well putty distant—bout twenty-four miles," was the reply.

A young woman from the rural distinct antends tricts entered a dry-goods store the other day, and asked for a pair of stockings. The clerk politely asked her what number she wore. "Why, two, you fool. Do

"You may kiss him for his mother," The widow archly said, As she sent the little rase Reluctant, off to bed. "But I think you should consider, While thus you challenge fate, Whether it would not be better

To kiss his mother straight."

you think I am a centipede?"

A Talk with Mr. Tilden.

To a reporter of the New York World

who interviewed Mr. Tilden on Monday

body of that kind. That settlement, he but all the patronage and power of the with it. The Republican party and the men who had managed it in the past were too anxious to retain the Administration to yield any point in an arbitration. The result of the Electoral Commission, therefore, was what might have been expected, considering the power and influences brought to bear upon the political majority of that body as finally constituted. He furthermore never liked the scheme as a matter of principle, believing that the true direction of a Democratic appeal was not away from 369 representatives of the people towards fifteen individuals, quires at least a dozen elements for its and still less from fifteen individuals towards one to be selected necessarily with a large element of chance, not to say of trick and device. He thought there should rather have been an appeal from the 369 representatives to the 8,000,000 of voters through a new election. He was distrustful of the secrecy, celerity and improvidence with which the arrangement was carried through and ushered into being. But the proposition appealed to the hopes of the business lasses, which were anxious above all things for a settlement of almost any kind, at almost any price, and as it was presented by the unanimous report of the Joint Committee, it became the representative, and the only representative of the public desire for peace. The events which are now attracting so much public attention in New Orleans, and the disclosures which, perhaps, may follow, Mr. Tilden seemed to consider only as the logical outcome of the revolutionary acts of last fall and winter. "In a govapplied to sandy soil, muck is just the ernment like ours," he said, "such fraudthing for its basis. In like manner if the ulent practices as were reported from New Orleans last November sooner or later must come to the light, and the case to a certain extent in Washington, to be found wanting in our long culti- and a like result will follow in New Orvated fields, and most essential to plant leans. It is against the natural course growth. These therefore should enter of events that deeds of this kind should largely into the compost heap. Other constituents should be added as the soil demand, or opportunity is furnished to supply them. A more than a function of events that deeds of this kind should ultimately fail of being brought to light in all their enormities." All this was said with philosophic calmness and without any heat whatever. In regard to his own political future Mr. Tilden had nothing to say except that he could not see any possible contingency which could induce him to be a candidate for, or to seek an election to, a seat in the United States Senate.

Budding Fruit-Trees.

There are two well-established methods now in very general use among experts in fruit culture, for changing or multiplying varieties of the same class on the same tree, and both of these are simple and inexpensive. The first of these is known as grafting, and is only practiced on larger trees, and always in the spring before the foliage is developed. The other method, which is much more rapid, and quite as sure when properly done, is budding, and the time for doing this extends from the middle of July until the first of September. Whenever the bark separates easily from the wood, the buds may be set, with fair chances of success. The outfit for budding consists of some narrow strips of bass matting, such as pocket-knife with a single blade, with a Il niece of ivory fa of the handle. When the incision is made the ivory is used to raise the bark up on either side, so that the bud may pe pressed into place. The buds to be inserted should be cut from young, healthy trees, and always of the present year's growth, those that are most matured being selected. The leaves may then be clipped off the branch of buds, leaving say half an inch of the leaf stalk attached to the bud. Then with a keenedged knife cut off each bud separately om a half to three-quarters of an inch in length, leaving a thin slice of wood back of the eye or bud. These should be kept moist and protected from the sun or air until set; exposure even for a short

time may prove fatal. When the whole top or any part of it is to be budded over, select the spot for Miller's right side became paralyzed, each bud in a smooth part of the branch, after which he sank rapidly. The denot too large, say from one to two inches in diameter. On this part make an incision through the bark in the form of the capital letter T, and raise or separate the bark from the wood with the ivory on the handle of the knife. The bud may then be pressed into place, cutting off square the portion that goes above the cross incision. Then with a strip of the bass matting wrap firmly around the branch above and below the eye, fastening the end of the strip by a slip knot. This completes the operation, which can be successfully done even by a novice in less time than it takes to describe it .-P. T. Quinn; "Midsummer Holiday

The Public Headsman of Berlin. One of the humbler Paris quarters has lately been deprived by death of an old man whose life till now has always been shrouded in deepest mystery to his simple neighbors. He passed under the name of Hans Freich, and came from Berlin years ago. His habits were regu-lar and methodical, he lived well but isolated, and took particular pains to avoid night soil, and there can be nothing bet- any stray German that might cross his path. When he died the old man's carefully guarded secret became public. amount of these a village will furnish if Hens Freich had been the public headsthe farmer will only let it be known that man of Berlin. Headsman in the true significance of the word, not a mere mechanic puller of cords and toucher of springs, like Sanson or Roch; for during the period he executed the hautes œuvres of the Prussian capital, ending in 1840, the axe and not the guillotine was employed for the decapitation of criminals. Hans Freich was an artist, for not only could he remove his subject's head at a single blow, but he knew and respected that subject's rights and preferences. He did not affect to Gothic masquerade of black loublet and red hose; he wore long, black silk stockings, short, close-fitting pantaloons of black velvet, a black coat and black gloves. He would not touch the handle of his axe with his bare palm; not all the gold in Prussia could have inluced him to such a flagrant breach of scaffold etiquette. Friech had no friends and too many acquaintances. People all knew him and shrank from him. enable him to leave the hateful town he worked busily till he had filled one of his long, black silk stockings with crownieces, and on counting them found that e had enough money to assure his comfort for the remainder of his life. That very day he resigned his office and set out for Paris, where he found quiet and inconcern, where the children did not | me." point him out with tiny fingers to each other, or the women who came upon him | it?" shrink back in speechless horror.

- A Frenchman, having heard the word press made use of to signify persuasion, as "Press that gentleman to take something to eat," took occasion at a party to use a term which he thought synonomous, and begged a friend to squeeze a young lady to sing.

— They were sitting together and he was arduously thinking what to say when they come, they see, they conquer, some-

The Presbyterians.

On Tuesday what is known as the Pan-Presbyterian Council closed its sessions at Edinburgh. Doubtless, the fruitful themes of religious education, the proper training of the young, the means of resisting the open and insidious assaults of infidelity, and the true remedies for the prevalent materialism of the time, received due treatment from the representatives of this conservative church. Never before did these subjects deserve more serious attention from the orthodox than at present, for the church is now called on to use all its abilities to maintain its hold on the consciences of men and to save from falling away the youth who are surrounded by the seductions of the infidelity of the day. The Presbyterian communion is one of

the ablest bodies of protestantism. It is planted in Calvinism, and, indeed, what we know as modern Presbyterianism dates from John Calvin, the severe student and logical writer who left an impress on theology comparable only with that stamped upon it by St. Paul himself. Almost a recluse, of weak bodily constitution, but of a firm will and clear and incisive intellect, John Calvin must always hold a place among the great moulders of the christian faith. work he did had a powerful adjutant in the person of John Knox, whose teachings have indellibly colored the Scotch character, and in Scotland now we see the fountain head of Presbyterianism while in Calvin's own country in Switzerland it presents a far less imposing front. The doctrines of Calvin have nowhere exerted more influence than in this country. From the time of the Puritan theocracy to the present, they have governed the religious belief of millions of our people. The standards adopted by the famous Westminster Assembly in 643 mould the faith of a large part of Protestantism, and they have been little affected by the theological turmoil of more than two centuries.

The statistics of the Presbyterian de-

nomination in all its claimed branches show a membership of over twenty-six millions. From these figures we get some conception of the importance of the council which on Tuesday closed its sessions at Edinburgh. That conference, participated in by some of the most distinguished Presbyterian divines of this country, succeeding the council held in London two years ago, was intended to consolidate the forces of the denomination, and to unite them in one great army enlisted for the war against modern skepticism.

The census of the Presbyterians of the United States shows them to number over a million, with 8,539 church edifices, providing sittings for over three millions f people. They come next to the Methodists and Baptists in the number of their churches, and in the matter of material wealth only the Methodists are ahead of them; while the Roman Catholics who stand third in that order, are behind them by over eight millions of dollars .- N. Y. Sun.

A Man Survives the Breaking of His Neck Sixteen Hours.

On Saturday forenoon a singular and fatal accident occurred in the second ward of this city, the particulars of which are as follow: Mr. John Miller, residing on the corner of Park and John streets was engaged in picking cherries on the premises of a neighbor named Pfohl. While so engaged, and about 10 o'clock, he accidentally fell from the tree to the ground a fall not over ten feet. He struck on his head and shoulders, and was subsequently taken up in an insensible condition and conveyed to his residence, where Dr. Whedon was summoned comes on the inside of coffee-bags, and a to attend him. Dr. Whedon found his patient speechless and semi-unconscious. In examination revealed the fact that the man's neck was broken just at the base of the skull. Securing assistance, the patient's head, which was thrown backward, was brought into its proper position, when it was discovered that Miller was able to talk. An apparatus consisting of bands and weights was arranged and applied, to hold his head in position. The singularity of the accident and its results caused several physicians to visit Miller during the afternoon Though everything was done that medi-cal knowledge could devise, Miller con-tinued to sink until Sunday morning about 20'clock, when death ensued. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock Saturday forenoon. It will be seen that Miller survived the breaking of his neck sixteen hours. Previous to his death after which he sank rapidly. The de ceased was about fifty years of age. This afternoon at 4 o'clock a post mortem examination of the body will be held by several physicians, the majority of whom are deeply interested in this singular case, which demonstrated that the dislocation of the human neck is not necessarily

immediately fatal .- Syracuse, N. Y. A Bloody Honeymoon.

The following from the Rapides (La.) Gazette, gives an account of a shocking ragedy, in which a young wife lost her nusband, father and brother in a day, when all ought to have been joy and hap-

Calvin Bass, of Hinerton, Rapides Par-sh, was enamored of the daughter of Jacob Gunter, and persuaded her to elope with him. The couple went straightway to the residence of Parson Duff, a Baptist minister residing in Calcasieu Parish, who united them in the holy bond of wedlock. With a sense of having done what was honorable and right, Bass returned with his wife to the neighborhood of her home, and put up at the house of Role Weatherford. Having learned the whereabouts of the bride, Jacob Gunter, her father, and David Gunter, her broth er, armed themselves, and started forth on Saturday last. On arriving at the spot where the honeymoon was to have been passed, David Gunter, without a word, shot his new made brother-in-law. Bass staggered, but before falling, drew a pistol and shot his father-in-law. Thereapon the brother-in-law who was stand ng set upon the brother-in-law who was wounded, and ended his life at once and for all with a knife. David Gunter managed to get his wounded father home. Constable Thomas Neal made the next move by organizing a posse and starting out to arrest David. When he saw them coming David started to run, and the posse to stop him fired upon him and brought him down. Dr. W. Hobby, who was called in, thinks the chances for his father are slim. This is a very sad and singular catastrophe, and the predicament of the young lady is calculated to excite the keenest sympathy.

- Drayton Strator, who shot a man in Sumter about two years ago, and who has ever since evaded justice, was captured near Field's Bridge and lodged in jail at Darlington on Monday, 9th inst.

- "Mother, why does pa call honey?" "Because, my dear, he loves me." "No, ma, that isn't it." "What is it, then ?" "I know." "Well, what is "Why it's because you have so much comb in your head, that's why." - At a Parisian dinner party a charming hostess privately apologized for the revelations of the low corsage worn by one of the ladies present. The general responded gayly: "Oh, never mind, madame. We soldiers have often seen "Oh, never mind, ladies dressed in that style-in Africa.'

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